RUMORS OF INTERVENTION

ENGLAND MAY PROPOSE THAT THE

RUSSIA NOT LIKELY TO CONSENT-ATTACKS ON

PEKING AND TAKE NOT TO BE ALLOWED-

A CHINESE FLEET ON THE WAY

SO INTERCEPT JAPANESE TRANS

POWERS STOP THE WAR.

EXEQUATURS FOR EIGHT BISHOPS. RECOGNITION OF CATHOLIC PRELATES BEGUN

BY THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT. Rome, Aug. 13.-The Italian Government has given exequaturs to eight of the thirty-two bishops from whom this recognition had been withheld. The rest of the exequature will prohably be granted for fell Bishop Wigger, of Newark, N. J., has arrived

This is one more victory won by the conciliatory policy of the Vatican, though it must not be considered as the first step toward a reconciliation between the Holy See and the Italian Governm The latter understood, perhaps under the informal pressure of European Powers, that it should not onger embarrass the elerical administration of dioceses by preventing the bishops appointed by Pope from exercising their functions. Leo XIII has not imitated toward the Italian Government the agstrissive tooley followed by Pius IX; ac has been satisfy did to observe a passive attitude, and he is rewarded by the cessation of the open hostility of the Quirtinal. The Pope has re-established friendly relations with nearly all European governments by ordering his clergy to support them without criticising their secular policy or the political institutions of the different countries inhabited by large or small numbers of Roman Catholics. Only the ultra-Catholics have found fault with the new Pontifical policy. They accused Leo XIII of betraying the Irish in advising them to submit quietly to British rule.

The same accusation was made in regard to the Poles, whose protests against Muscovite oppression were indirectly blamed by the Pope, who secured the friendship of the Czar as he obtained that of Queen Victoria. His detractors could not say, in regard to his conciliatory policy toward the French Republic, that he had sacrificed the Catholics to the Protestants or the orthody schismatics, but they said that he had hurt the preetige of the Church in France by submitting to the measures adopted there against certain Ultramontane prelates. In Spain Leo XIII did not protest against the famous Article XIII, which recently established the civil marriage; only the Carlist fanatics were dissatisfied with his approval of that article. The Pope was aware that the Roman Church must move along with the ideas of the age. But there is one thing which he no more than any other Pontiff will concede, and that is to recognize the Italian Government. This is in contradiction of the enlightened policy followed by Leo XIII; but it is a tradition that no authority except that of the Pope must prevail at Rome. At any rate, the recent measures adopted by the Italian Government show that some improvement has been brought about in the modus viviendi now existing between the Quirinal and the Vatican.

YACHT-RACING AT RYDE TO-DAY. COMMODORE'S CUP THE CHIEF PRIZE-SATANITA IN COMMISSION AGAIN-THE GOULDS

COMING HOME IN OCTOBER. Ryde, Aug. 13.-The Royal Victoria Regatta be gins here to-morrow. The course will be from a the Spit Fort to the Nab lightship, and home again The distance is fifty miles. twice around. prize is the Commodore's Cup, valued at f83,

first prize is the Commodore's Cup, valued at 185, and the second prize (30).

A. D. Clarke's cutter, the Satanita, has rebent her sails and gone into commission again, disproving the assumption that she had retired for the season.

The Central News says that the Goulds will return to the United States in October and will visit Europe again in February next, intending to spend much time in England.

NO CLEMENCY FOR CASERIO. THE PARDONS COMMITTEE REPORTS AGAINST HIM-ONE OF LUCCHESTS ACCOM-PLICES CAPTURED.

Paris, Aug. 15 .- "La Presse" says that the Pardons day in favor of carrying out the death sentence of Most of the newspapers of this city express apgreat Anarchist trial ended. They blame the presecution for mismanagement in trying to confuse mere preachers and theorists with ordinary thieves. Rome, Aug. 13.-Enrico Lucchesi, the Anarchist

who killed Gluseppe Bandi, an editor, in Leghorn a few weeks ago, said in his confession to the police that he had been delegated to murder Handi by five comrades. Acting upon this information the police succeeded in arresting the leader of the five, Roso-lino Bonito. The others escaped.

Vienna, Aug. 13.-Four Czechs were sentenced in Jung-Buntziau, Bohemia, to-day to terms of imprisonment ranging from eight months to eight years for smuggling Anarchist literature. It was proved that they had circulated the "Volne Listy," a sheet printed in America, which is regarded as a seditious

THE MAY AND RONA IN COLLISION. STEAM YACHTS OF COMMODORE E. D. MORGAN

was in collision in the roads to-day with A. H. E. Wood's steam yacht Rona, of Glasgow. The May's bulwarks, rail and boats on the port side were badly damaged, and the Rona suffered similar injury on her starboard side.

MR. MORTON TO SAIL ON SATURDAY. Paris, Aug. 13.-Levi P. Morton, who has just arrived here from Switzerland, said to-day:

I shall sail for New-York on the steamship Normandie next Saturilay. I have been alsent from New-York so long that I cannot judge at this distance the real political situation. When I get home and have an opportunity to learn how matters stand. I will consider the question of candidacy for the Governorship.

EX-PREMIER MERCIER DYING. Montreal, Aug. 12.—Ex-Premier Mercer is very low to-night, and is not expected to live until morning.

VIOLENT ERUPTION OF ETNA PROBABLE. Rome, Aug. 13.—The amount of the damage caused by the recent earthquake in the province of Catania; Sielly, is estimated at about \$750,000. Mount Etna now shows signs of a violent eruption.

THANKS FOR DR. WEBIES GIFT. Montpeller, Vt., Aug. 13.-Mason S. Stowe, Superintendent of Education of the State of Vermont, has just sent Dr. W. Seward Webb, of Shelburn

and New-York City, the following letter: and New-York City, the following care Sir: In behalf or the State of Vermont, I take pleasure in extending to you thanks and a hearty appreciation of your generous contribution to the means of tenching patriotism by the gift of a liberty primer to each public school in the State. Be assured that all teachers, school officers and people of the State join me in this expression and people of the State join me in this expression.

DULL TIMES IN THE WHISKEY TRADE.

Peorla, Ill., Aug. 13.-Vice-President Beggs, of the Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company, w in charge of affairs at the headquarters of the Whiskey Trust in this city, says that the company, Whiskey Trust in this city, says that the company, although it made arrangements to do so at a recent directors' meeting, has not withdrawn a barrel of spirits from bond. Many customers of the company have withdrawn their goods from bond, and will probably continue doing so. He thinks it unlikely that a meeting of the directors will be held this month. At present trade is very dull. The company has closed twelve distilleries, leaving the Great Western, Peoria, Shufeldt, Riverside and Chicago and the Consolidated Cincinnati the only ones in operation. Mr. Beggs looks for all of those except the Riverside to close during the present week.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

Anderson, Ind., Aug. 13.—Thomas, the twelve-year-old son of Thomas Dickinson, of Pendleton, saved many lives last night. A passenger train was sidetracked at this city, waiting for a fast freight train to pass. By some oversight the switch was left open. The boy, who was playing near by, happened to notice this, and when the engine of the oncoming freight train was less than fifty feet away, he threw the switch. As the freight train was going at a high rate of speed, the wreck, if the switch had remained open, would have been disastrous.

have been disastrous.

Musca, Col., Aug. 13.—The excitement over the recent gold discoveries has been increased by the discovery of rich ore extending over a wide territory. Many of those who have visited the fleid are making arrangements to remain permanently. A new town has been started, called Blanca, buildings are going up and a stage line is running to the field. An assay of ore collected with a view to avoiding rich pockets averages \$3,700 to the ton.

Memphis, Tenn., Aug. 13.—The Mississippi River has been steadily declining at this point for several days, until how the gauge marks 24 feet, a fall of two-tenths of an inch in twenty-four hours. Almost unprecedentedly low water is also reported from points south.

THE STEAMER NAM-YONG NOT LOST.

Since ore, Aug. 12.—The steamer Nam-Yong.

The steamer Nam-

ANTI-MACHINE MEN STEADFAST.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE REQUESTS MEM-BERS NOT TO GO OVER TO THE THIRTY-

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Republican Organization of the City and County of New-York was held last evening at the State Club, No. 29 East Twenty-second-st. The attendance was large-indeed the place was crowded long before Mr. Milhollans, who had previously addressed a meeting in another part of the city, ar-

that should be pursued. The feeling predominated that a separate organization should be maintained. no disposition to surrender the results visit the rooms of the State Club they would secanced under Mr. Milholland's management.

after 2 o clock. General Michael Kerwin presided and several speeches were made. This resolution

was firally adopted:

Posolved, That the Republican Organization of
the City and County of New-York, maintaining
the principles that it espoused from the beginning,
and believing that the alleged reorganization effected by the Committee of Thirty fails to give the
party such an organization as it needs in this
county, declines to affiliate with what is practically the old machine. We request our members
not to caroll with that body. The resolution was passed without a dissenting

The Milholland Club of the 1st Assembly District had a spirited meeting last night at No. 212 Applause greeted the introduction of John E. Milholland, who was the first speaker. Mr. Milholiand referred to the memorable meet-ing of February 9 at Cooper Union, and said that the faction which he represented proposed to follow the lines he laid down in his speech on that

"The organization that is not prepared said he. for war had better seek the seclusion of the public schools. Why has Tammany been so successful for 100 years? Because the members stand together and don't know what defeat means. There is no ore doubt of victory for us than that the sun will rise to-morrow morning.

"The Committee of Thirty promised the Republican party a new organization, but they have not given t to us. The old crowd are again trying to rule. The Republican voters of the county and State We are in for a rednot fight, and I want to say right here: Fellow Republicans, if any of you want to leave the ranks, now is the If there are any 'kickers' who want to do

The following resolutions were offered by Daniel J. Moriarty, who presided at the meeting, in the absence of the chairman, John J. Daly:

absence of the charman, John J. Daly:

Whereas, The Republican State Committee has recognized as "regular" the old discredited machine of this county, which falsely claims to have been honestly reorganized under the auspices of Colonel George Blies, who has repeatedly declared that none of the old gang would ever again wield power in any Assembly district; and.

Whereas, The new organization of the Committee of Thirty is also the same machine that it was under Jacob Fatterson, except that the leaders now bear the Union League label more conspicuously, and.

Whereas, The invitation of the Committee of Thirty organization inviting the members of the Republican Organization of the City and County of New-York, in the various Assembly districts, to enroll in their election district associations we consider an insuit to the intelligence of the Republican voters of the city and County of New-York. Therefore, be if
Resolved, That we, the members of the city and County of New-York, reaffirm our allegiance to the Republican party, and be it further
Resolved. That we hereby pielige ourselves to stand firm and loyal to the Republican Organization of the City and County for New-York, reaffirm our allegiance to stand firm and loyal to the Republican Organization of the City and County of New-York, reaffirm our allegiance to stand firm and loyal to the Republican Organization of the City and County of New-York, and under no circumstances will we affiliate or early under the Committee of Thirty, and be it further

members of the Committee of Thirly and and their names were placed on the roll.

Among those present were ex-Judge Gedney, Dr. Hamilton Williams and Joseph Wilkinson.

A special meeting of the Anti-Machine Republicans of the Xith Assembly listrict was held last nigth. It was one of the largest meetings that the organization has ever held. Many ringing speeches were made, and the tenor of them all was: "We will stick to Milnoiland and our organization." Every speaker advised athering to the Republican party of the State and voting a straight Republican itselet in the State and voting a straight Republican itselet in the State, but demanding that the party in New-York County be kept free from Tammsany influences. One speaker went so far as to say that if the Committee of Thirty farmished the money and Tammany furnished the voters, they cold have the whole thing themselves, and he advised the Anti-Machine Republicans to cut loose from looth of them. At every mention of Mr. Milnoiland's name there was applause, and at any suggestion of going in with the Committee of Thirty there were hisses. The following resolutions were unanimously passed:

were hisses. The following resolutions were unani-mously passed:

Whereas, The sub-committee of the Republican State Committee has, in its wisdom seen fit to re-fuse to recognize us as the regular Republican organization, and Whereas, The said sub-committee of the Republi-can State Committee has advised us to come in with an alleged organization which has for its foundation the old Republican machine, therefore he it

be it.

Resolved, That we, the regular Republican orgranization of the Xith Assembly District, do solemnity and eraphatically declare that we do not and
will not recognize the above so-called Republican
organization, nor will we affiliate nor enrol with
it, and be it further
Resolved, That we do heartily inderse the action
of John E. Milholland in declaring that we will
not join the old machine organization.

TO EXAMINE THE CORDAGE TRUST ACCOUNTS Chancellor McGill, in Jersey City, yesterday appointed Joseph D. Bedle, jr., to examine the accounts submitted by the receivers of the Cordage Trust.

CHESS PLAYERS READY FOR BATTLE. Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 13.—The annual tournament of

row. To-day was devoted to the reception of mempers and contestants. There will be a meeting of bers and contestants. There will be a meeting of the Board of Managers at 9 a. m. to-morrow, and at 10:30 the first of the games for the "Staats Zeitung" prize will be begun. The afternoon and evening will be given up to an excursion down the river. After that playing will continue morning, afternoon and evening. Among those who will be present at the tournament, and who are numbered among the notable chees players of the country, will be A. B. Hodges, of Staten Island, champion of the United States; H. M. Pilsbury, the wonderful bilindfold player; J. W. Showalter, ex-champion of the United States; Adolph Albin, the well-known Austrian expert, who won second prize at the last International Congress; F. J. Lee, the English chess master, who was tied with F. Dolman for third prize at the International Congress; Major E. Hannam, who is champion of the Manhattan Chess Club; William Penn Shipley and John W. Young, two well-known players from Philadelphia. The tournament will occupy five days.

BANKERS TO ATTEND A STATE CONVENTION. Many bank officers of this city will leave here to-night to attend the meeting of the State Bankers' Association, which will be held in Saratoga to-morrow and Thursday. The permanent organizamorrow and Thursday. The permanent organiza-tion of the association will be completed at this meeting. The convention will be opened at 1 o'clock to-morrow. Among the bank officers of this city who will attend are James G. Cannon, W. P. St. John, Stuart G. Nelson, J. T. Mills, J. W. Harri-man, James B. Woodward, Samuel Wolverton, Stephen Baker, George F. Vail and E. O. Leech. The association was formed with the idea of bringing the State and National banks of this State into closer relations with each other.

ANOTHER VICTIM OF THE DEADLY TROLLEY Frank O'Brien, six years old, of No. 139 York-st., Jersey City, was killed by a trolley-car of the Consolidated Traction Company at York and Washington sts. yesterday afternoon. Both legs were cut off and the body was mangled in other ways. The off and the body was mangled in other ways. The car had no fender nor other safeguard; in fact, none of the Traction Company's trolley-cars are provided with safeguards of any sort, and although the company has been frequently asked by the authorities to attach fenders to the cars no attention has been paid to the requests.

In yesterday's accident it does not appear that the motorman, Thomas Fay, was to blame, because the boy, who had been riding on the step of an ice-wagon, jumped off directly in front of the car. Fay was locked up on a charge of manslaughter

"FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES" GO BY

EVERYTHING SURRENDERED

THE BOARD WITH THE REST. SENATE BILL ACCEPTED AS IT STANDS.

LOREM" DUTIES BOTH ABANDONED.

WILSON LEADS THE RETREATING COLUMN ABJECT AND HUMILIATING DESERTION OF

> SELVES IN "PERFIDY AND BILLS" THAT MEAN

Washington, Aug. 13 .- At 6:30 o'clock p. m. t statives clothed itself with "perfldy and dishonor," according to President Cleveland. Without a wry face, that majority swallowed the plause. That the dose was a bitter and nauseous it was accompanied, was undoubtedly true in the ase of a good many of the Democratic members. Indeed, thirteen of them-Bartlett, Cockran, Cov-

ert, Dunphy, Hendrix, and Warner, of New-York of Massachusetts, Gorman of Michigan, Johnson of Ohio, and Tarsney of Missouri, refused to swallow it, and voted against the surrender.

that equalled or even approached that which nated late this afternoon after a five weeks struggle between the Democratic factions. interest, pitiable as the spectacle of political dementia was to every sane and well-regulated Nearly everybody, except perhaps the President, Chairman Wilson, Mr. Cleveland's minister to Russia, and a few "cuckoos" of more sober plumage, expected the Democratic caucus to do what it did do this morning, amid shouts of applause which denoted political desperation and and delirium.

tide of madness; in vain did the Louisiana Representatives appeal for a hearing and for fair play, and in vain did Chairman Wilson strive their arms and surrender unconditionally, as the House did to-day, they do not usually celebrate occasion with wild huzzah and uproarious Washington and not expected to return this afternoon. The prospect of a day's delay in swallowing their dish of "crow" seemed to be insupportable to a good many Democrats.

Happily for them, however, Mr. Outhwaite appeared at 2 o'cleck, and exactly twenty-seven min- and impressive speeches, in its way, that has support of his point of order, against so much of upon a bill which, in a parliamentary sense, was in the custody of the Senate, was clear and undressed to a congregation of graven images as to the Democratic majority and its Speaker, whose adverse ruling had been carefully prepared in advance. The mere suggestion of a like proceeding in the Senate last week aroused a

STATESMEN HUNGRY FOR "CROW."

dish of "crow," time moved with a leaden feet while Mr. Reed was delivering his argument and the Speaker, in deference to the proprieties of the occasion, was giving his decision; and as soon as the former rose to oppose the adoption of the rule the hungry statesmen began to howl "Vote" "Vote" "Vote" With the remark that the men who were now yelling "Vote!" would hereafter be heard calling for the mountains to fall upon them, Mr. Reed dismissed them and proceeded with his speech, which he promised would not be pleasant for Democrats to hear, and well did he redeem the promise. The Demoerats did not need to be told, nor did they like to hear the Maine statesman say, that they were not only about to die in the last ditch but in the very lowest part of it. They were about to enjoy, with suitable seasoning, the banquet spread for them by the Sugar Trust and other trusts, and pass a bill that they believed to be dishonest, and trample parliamentary law and precedent under foot in order to do it. They were about to desert "the roll of honor" upon which their names were inscribed last February, and they proposed to allow one-tenth of a second of time for the consideration of each of the 600 and odd amendments proposed by the Senate. Mr. Turner, of Georgia, was put forward to re-

ply to Mr. Reed, and he made a botch of it. He is, or was, one of the House conferrees and he succeeded in making it evident that he and his colleagues were painfully anxious that the House should retain possession of and pass a bill which "tariff reformers" of his sort have so often declared to be "reeking with corruption." Mr. Turner's remark that he "had been compelled to cat dirt so many times that it was less nauseous now than it used to be" probably gave an accurate idea of his own sensations. The announcement that the special rule had been adopted on a division by a vote of 188 to ? was wildly cheered by the Democrats, who had become more clamorous for "crow" than ever; but a demand for the yeas and nays was made and sustained. Before the rollcall began Mr. Wilson, of Washington, put the Republicans into good humor and the Democrats into bad humor by suggesting that, before the calling of the roll. President Cleveland's letter to Chairman Wilson should be read-a suggestion which seemed to be pertinent, but which was not adopted. A halfdozen Democrats voted against the resolution

and all the rest, including President Cleveland's Minister to Russia, in favor of it,

THE SENATE BILL OR NOTHING. The programme thus carried through with a wild Democratic hurrah was not only an utterly inconsistent one, but a plain confession of in sincerity and defeat. In brief, it was to accept the Senate amendments because no better terms could be obtained from that body. "I am thoroughly convinced that we must take the Senate bill or nothing," said Speaker Crisp in the caucus, and then, without even winking, he added, "but we'll pass some popgun bills for free sugar, free coal, free iron ore and free barbed wire." Then

The popgun bills represent nothing. The Demo cratic leaders in the House do not expect them to become laws, because they have no hope, nor is there a prospect, that the Senate will yield on separate bills what it refused to grant on a gen-If the Democratic members of the House had known what certain Senators know Speaker Crisp on the one side and Mr. Gorman and other Democratic Senators on the other side-which agreement resulted in the postpone ment and shelving of the Hill resolution on Saturday-they might have been less enthusiastic in their demonstrations to-lay

The absurdity, to say nothing of the inconsistency, of this popgun appendage did not seem to strike even the Democratic conferrees on the part of the House, much less their blind and one breath for a metal schedule, predicated on a duty of 40 cents a ton on iron ore, which, in the main, averages about 12% per cent higher than the Wilson bill rates, which were predicated on free iron ore. That would be "tariff reform" with They were also asked to vote fo cotton and woollen schedules, as well as a metal were predicated upon free coal, and follow that with a demand for free coal. This also would be "tariff reform" with a vengeance, and yet this impossible programme was not only accepted and applauded in the caucus, but ratified in the

The two hours' debate which preceded the passage of the "Bill of Sale" was lively from start to finish, and was marked by several passages of extreme bitterness-especially the one between Pracey, found it exceedingly difficult to quell.

felt his unfortunate position keenly, and was really an object of sympathy, if not of Senate bill would yield sufficient revenue to meet the expenses of the Government, Mr. law should become normal in its operations-say after the lapse of a few months-it would yield sufficient revenue. Mr. Hudson then asked if unorder to meet current expenditures of the Government, and Mr. Wilson, after longer hesitation, replied that, if the necessity did not exist to-day, did not believe it would arise. He explained that there is an immense amount of dutiable merchandise in bond which this legislation would release, and he also anticipated a heavy increase importations after its enactment.

tion, which clearly showed that he is depending upon a revenue from imported sugar, and therefore that he does not expect that any law will be enacted to place raw and refined sugar on the free list. The confession may have been an inportant part of his speech.

MR. REED'S POWERFUL SPEECH

Mr. Reed replied in one of the most powerful ever been delivered in Congress-a speech to which no synopsis could do justice. When he described the pending measure as "the Gorman-Brice bill, vice the Wilson bill dead, and not dead on the field of honor either," and when he described the House conferrees as "little babes in the wood who have been deserted by their uncle in the White House, the Republicans became wild with enthusiasm and it was some time before he could proceed. But the speech conveyed more sober, solemn truth than mere sarcasm, and it would have been better for the country as well as for the party in power if the Democratic leaders would have listened to and heeded its warnings.

Mr. McMillin, who is a good deal of an optimist when the Democratic party is concerned, reminding one of the man who fell and broke a leg and remarked that he was lucky not to have broken his neck, took a rather cheerful view of the Democratic predicament. He had evidently succeeded in convincing himself, at least, that the "Bill of Sale" was an excellent bill. Whether his speech convinced anybody else is not a doultful ques-

Mr. Burrows has a way of comparing and contrasting past acts and professions of Democrats with their latest demonstrations, and thereby making them exceedingly uncomfortable. It was rather cruel for him to refer, as he did in his speech to-day, to that "great fundamental principle of Democratic policy," the ad valorem system, which Chairman Wilson defended to eloquently and so vigorously in the House five weeks ago, and which he forgot to mention to-day. It was also cruel for Mr. Burrows to quote, from Mr. Cleveland's letter to Chairman Wilson, that passage which says that while "the rank and file of the Democracy are downcast under the assertion that their party falls in ability to maintain the Government," they "are much more downcast and apprehensive in their fear that Democratic principles may be surrendered." Mr. Burrows seemed to have forgotten that that letter was written-or at least dated-more than a month ago, and therefore his assertion that President Cleveland must veto the bill or belie his whole character," ought perhaps to be taken with a grain of salt.

One of the most striking speeches of the debate was that of Bourke Cockran against the Gorman-Brice bill, which he declared was worse than the existing law. This declaration was received with many evidences of Democratic d'ssent, but he maintained his position with his he made, and that cannot be gainsaid, probably, made his party associates more uncomfortable than any other. It was that, if the bill should become law, business would first revive in those branches of industry that are best protected by it and the result would be advantageous to the

SHOUTS FOR SPEAKER CRISP.

Mr. Tarsney, of Missouri, remarked that the President had said in his letter that the Senate bill could not be passed without party perfidy and party dishonor. As for himself he could not vote for it without personal perfidy and personal dishonor. Mr. Johnson, of Ohio, was of the opinion that the House Democratic conferrees might have got a better bill. After an impas-

sioned speech by Mr. Turner, of Georgia, who said that, while he did not favor the bill, he would vote for it, first, because the Republicans were opposed to it, and, second, because it contained the income tax provisions against which Bourke Cockran had inveighed so bitterly, there was a loud shout-"a Macedonian cry," vacated the chair and taken a place near Chairman Wilson. He was eager to speak, and, almost as soon as he began, it became apparent that he had entered the arena to attempt to punish Bourke Cockran.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

The scene which followed was the most dra matic and exciting of the day. The Speaker taunted Cockran with the fact that he had been absent during the "great struggle," with "indulging in pyrotechnics without principle," and exclaimed with great vehemence that "the deserters from the cause are not the faithful conferrees of the House," and said a good deal more to the same effect. If the Speaker was angry, as his tones and manner indicated, Cockran was furious, and his stentorian voice was heard above the tumult demanding a hearing, while threefourths of his party associates were trying to howl him down. Mr. Reed, who had four minutes of time at his disposal which the Democrats, led by Crisp, had refused to allow him to use, yielded one-half of it to the Speaker and the other half to Cockran-an exhibition of chivalry by which the Democrats were completely taken aback and which the Republicans heartly applauded.

Mr. Cockran said that the Speaker's attack Georgia chivalry" with which the House had unfortunately become too familiar, and declared that no one knew better than the Speaker did the imperative nature of the cause of the abcourse, everybody at once understood the reason, who knew anything of the precarious if not critical, condition of health of a member of Mr. Cockran's family. The Speaker saw that he had gone too far, but the best he could do was to say that he had not intended to criticise Mr. Cockran as a Representative, but to say that, owing to his absence, he was necessarily ignorant of the details of the great struggle of the last few weeks. This was not at all the impression conveyed by Mr. Crisp's angry speech, and the explanation seemed to be lame

A CUSHION STUFFED WITH WIND. The great feat of enrolling the Democratic ma-

fority on the parchment of "perfldy and dishonor" having been successfully performed, there remained nothing more to do than to prepare a remained nothing more to do than to prepare a cushion, amply stuffed with wind, for the false prophet and pantata of the Democratic party to fall upon. The manufacture of that cushion took up nearly five hours. In other words, the Democratic majority of the House buried its ostrich brains for that time, to pass the bills placing coal, iron ore, barbed wire and sugar on the free list. It did so with a gusto speaking volumes for its digestion and whole libraries for its conceit. did the mephitic stenches of stale tobacco, ated oxygen and breaths laden with "en-siasam" furnished by the restaurant below, discussion over propositions involving the rated into criminations and recriminations, into Springer, rendered more conscious of his own importance and agility than ever, by the presence of crowded galleries, indulged in an array of platitudes and commonplaces more glittering than even he could have believed himself capable of. Cooper, of Indiana, tried very hard indeed to persuade the House to take him seriously, and would have succeeded but for the unfeeling remarks of Boutelle.

Wilson with a bactic dush mantling his checks.

the result, perhaps, of a diet of crow—and eyes sparkling with the embers of disappointment, but resolute, as becomes a last ditcher, began a ong harangue toward 10 o'clock, to which no one listened, and which seemed to have been cut off and swallowed up by the gavel of the Speaker like the unsatisfactory margin of an unfortunate like the unsatisfactory margin of an unfortunate speculator in Sugar stock in the hands of an un-

The most pitable spectacle of the evening, however, was the frantic appeal of the Louisiana members for "fair play." They were listened to in sullen silence by their party colleagues. They scraped the sky and groveled in the dust by turns; they entreated, they cajoied, they threatened; they were everything except resigned. It ened; they were everything except resigned. It was all in vain. They listened with an easy assumption of surprise to the tale of their own duplicity, as unfolded by their Democratic colleagues. They were told, if they did not know already, that they had, in the Republican party, the best and most unselfish guardians of their States' prosperity. But realizing all this, as they must have, they preferred, to-day, to play the role of the shameless beggar who curses the hand that once befriended him, and worships the heel that smites him. They died the victims of their own folly, their greed and their selfish prejudices. A miserable dozen votes was the answer given to their frantic appeals for a bounty for this year—a bounty which they had done everything to make impossible.

year—a bounty which they had done everything to make impossible.

By 10:30 the last of the "popgun" bills had been disposed of—a dress parade, a sham, a snare, deceiving no one, benefiting neither those engaged in the performance of the farce, nor injuring the Snate against whom it is primarily directed. Designed solely to flatter the colossal egotism of President Cleveland, to provide a cushion to ease his fall or, to use the yulgarism of the street, "to let him down easy"—it is a fitting close to one of the most extraordinary chapters in the history of Democratic politics. politics.

DETAILS OF THE DEBATE

HOW THE HOUSE FAILED TO REMAIN DE SESSION "UNTIL WINTER."

MR. REED MAKES MANY TELLING FLINGS AT HIS DEMOCRATIC ASSOCIATES-MR. WIL-RESTRUCTION STARTED.

Washington, Aug. 13.—After the reading of the journal in the House Mr. Sayers (Dem., Tex.) offered a joint resolution extending until the 24th inst. the provisions of the joint resolutions carrying forward the appropriations upon the basis of those for the last year.

for the last year.

Mr. Cannon (Rep., Ill.) asked Mr. Sayers if he thought he had given himself enough time.

Mr. Sayers answered that if there was no agreement on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill by that date there probably would be none at all.

The joint resolution was passed.

Committees were then called for reports.

Mr. Heard (Dem., Mo.) moved that the House proceed to consider business reported from the Committee on the District of Columbia, which was

agreed to. He then called up the bill to establish a free library in the city of Washington. Mr. Dockery (Dem., Mo.) opposed the bill because t provided that the Federal Government should ay one-half of the cost of maintenance, and for

other reasons emanating from this. Opposition was also made by Mr. Smith (Rep., Ill.). Mr. Grosvenor (Rep., Ohio) spoke in favor of the bill. He said it was due to the honor, grandeur,

civilization and enlightenment of Congress to provide this great educational institution in the Dis-trict of Columbia. Another earnest appeal for the bill was made by Mr. Cooper (Dem., Fla.). The passage usual vigor and eloquence. One statement that of the bill was also urged by Mr. Hull (Rep., Iowa), and Mr. Grout (Rep., Vt.), and then the discussion was interrupted by the introduction of the expected order from the Committee on Rules relating to the consideration of the Tariff bill and cognate measures, which was proposed by Mr. Catchings (Dem.

Miss.). It provided:

First—That it should be in order, after the passage of the order, to move that the action of the House requesting a further conference on the Tariff bill be rescinded; that the conference be discharged from further duty in connection therewith, and that the House agree to the Senate amendments in bulk, which motion should be debated two hours, when the vote on its adoption and the motion should be indivisible; general leave to print on the subject being given for ten days.

Second—That it should be in order, after the adoption of the order, to present in the House and consider without reference a pay committee bills for placing sugar, coal, iron ore and barbed wire upon the free list; thirty minutes to be given by It provided:

PORTS - GREAT ALARM CAUSED BY THE AT-TACK ON WEL-London, Aug. 14 .- It is rumored in St. Petersers cooperate in demanding that both China

burs that England intends to propose that the withdraw their forces from Corea forthwith, and intrust the government of the peninsula to an international conference. numer is the subject of much comment. The pinion is general that Russia would never conent to such a proposition. She prefers to let ffairs take their course, while her interests are

The Vienna correspondent of "The Daily News" says that England, France and Russia have agreed not to tolerate an attack on Peking. Their settre soundrons have been instructed to in-

the li the Japanese attack Taku. The Shanghal correspondent of the Central News says that a strong Chinese fleet has left The impression in Shanghai is that will seek to intercept the transperis carrying Japanese troops to Corea.

spendent also says that there were The correspondent and so says the Japanese vessels which attacked Port Arthur and Wei-Hai-Wei. Most of the fleet were merchantmen which had been hastily converted into cruisers and were ons for work ashore. What has beable apprehension along the Chinese

coast of the Yellow Sea, and small steam ves-els are scouting constantly, but no view of the hostile squadron has been obtained.

The Chinese were greatly alarmed by the at-tack on Wei-Hai-Wei. More submarine mines Vel-Hai-Wei. More submarine mines laid before Taku and Wei-Hai-Wei. The British warship Mercury left Che-Foo on Saurday at noon for Wei-Hai-Wei to protect the foreigners at that port. Many of the buoys slong the Chinese coast, most notably in the hood of the threatened ports, have been

A NEW PAGAN "MASCOT." CHINAMEN IN MOTT-ST. EXPECT GREAT THINGS OF THIS GOD.

young theological student who told his leacher in a sudden burst of confidence that he had just discovered there was no God affd was told in reply that he would "have to discover a God before o-morrow morning or leave the college," would have received some helpful points in his search if he went to No. 16 Mott-st, yesterday, Chinamen have no trouble in getting a new god when the want it, and they have "gone and done it" this me in right royal shape, and have exposed the dress given. There is nothing small about this

THE MOVEMENT TO FEED STARVING

COREANS Washington, Aug. 13 .- The proprietor of a New-York religious paper which has undertaken to collect and forward a cargo of food to Corea called on Ye Sung Soo, the Minister from that country, to day, and had a long interview regarding the matter. The Minister said that over a million peasant were directly affected by the famine, and that, owing to the successive failures of the crops for two years, together with the invasion by the contending armies, the condition of the Corean people had been armies, the condition of the Corean people had been rendered distressing. It is proposed to enlist the co-operation of the various boards of trade through-out this country in raising the cargo, and also to invite the active co-operation of the Red Cross. The cargo will probably be consigned to Mr. Sill, Ameri-can Minister at Seoul. Dr. Kiopsen, who person-ally went to Russia with a food cargo two years ago, will go to Seoul to superintend the distribu-tion.

The State Department has given the promoters of this scheme no encouragement, although the United States Minister will, of course, be instructed to assist in distributing anything that is sent. Officials of this Government, however, think that a single cargo of food would do little toward appearing the hunger of more than a million people. They further doubt whether, with Corea in its present condition, the invaling armies might not profit by the contributions more than the Coreans.

HIGH PRICES FOR OPIUM.

According to a story published yesterday, opium has been cornered, and slaves of the drug will, in the future, be able to gratify their craving for the indious product of the far East only by paying very ligh prices. Inquiries at the leading drug firms in this city yesterday elicited the information that "dope," as the opium used for smoking is called, is not handled by reputable drug houses. The Tribane reporter was told that the trade in prepared oplum was confined exclusively to the Chinese. This plum is entirely different from that which is used by physicians, and before it can be smoked it has to by physicians, and before it can be smoked it has to undergo a process known to the Chinese only. The Chinese get the opium in India, and "work it up" until it can be smoked. Then they smuggle it in, and it retails at prices ranging from \$5.50 to \$8.50 and. Under the McKinley law this prepared opium pays a duty of \$12 a pound. The Wilson bill reduce the duty 50 per cent, but John Chinaman cares nothing for tariff regulations, and will cheerfully continue to smuggle in his favorite drug. The customs officials on the Canada line have lately been on the alert to prevent this smuggling, so the supply in New-York, it may be said, is not equal to the demand.

demand.

The Wo Kee Company in this city is the main distributing concern, but where the firm is or how it does business is one of those things that comparatively few New-Yorkers know. It is safe to say, however, that as long as opium is craved in this city it can be had, but only by recognized opium flands, and they will have to pay, for the present saybow, an advanced price.

The Anglo-American Telegraph Company announce that the Siberian lines have been restored, and that the Great Northern Company will now accept business for the far East.

FIRST WHITE MAN TO MAKE THE TRIP. ebec, Aug. 13.-Archibald Stuart, a young Scotchman, has just succeeded in doing what no white man before him has done. With no other companion than an Indian guide he has just com-pleted in safety the entire trip from Lake St. John to distassini. The great mysterious inland sea in the far north, by one route and returned by another. He found large areas of merchantable timber and large tracts of magnificent agricultural land in what has been hitherto suppposed to be nothing but a worthless wilderness.

BRITISH TROOPS REVIEWED BY THE

London, Aug. 12.—Emperor William appeared at Aldershot this morning in the uniform of a colonel of dragoons and reviewed 12,000 troops commanded by the Duke of Connaught.

TARRASCH WINS THE CHESS MATCH.